

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1854.

Prayer by the Rev. J. H. Liss, of the Methodist Church.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. D. HOWARD SMITH and WOODSON, and appropriately referred.

RECONSIDERATION.

On motion of Mr. BLAIN, the vote was reconsidered by which the bill for the benefit of Elijah Rutledge, of Louisville, was rejected.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. SPENCER—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of the Washington Fire Company, No. 7, in the city of Louisville, passed.

Mr. BARLOW—Finance—A bill to repeal section 1, article 1, chapter 33, Revised Statutes. Said section reads as follows:

"Lands held by a school or seminary shall not be subject to taxation or to forfeiture, for any cause whatever."

Messrs. BARLOW and BLAIN advocated the passage of the bill, and Messrs. PALMER, GREEN and CONKLIN opposed; but before any vote was taken the SPEAKER announced the

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Which was the message of the Governor vetoing the bill to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Covington.

After some remarks from Messrs. DeCOURCY and BRADLEY.

Mr. BRADLEY moved to postpone the further consideration of the message until 1 o'clock to-day.

Mr. ELLIS moved the previous question, which motion prevailed.

Mr. BRADLEY's motion was then adopted.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES—RESUMED.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal article 1, section 1, chapter 33, Revised Statutes.

After some remarks from Messrs. BULLOCK, HOWELL and others.

Mr. BLAIN offered the following proviso, viz:

"Provided, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to subject to taxation, or forfeiture, the land granted by this Commonwealth to seminaries and schools, by the act of December 22, 1793, while said seminaries and schools are the bona fide holders of said land."

Said amendment was rejected, and the bill passed—yeas, 24; nays, 7.

Mr. BARLOW—Finance—A bill for the benefit of George W. Cook.

After some discussion the bill was rejected—yeas, 9; nays, 30.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate took up the bill for the benefit of George Early.

Messrs. WOLFE, McFARLAND, and STONE advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. STONE moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which motion prevailed.

Mr. HOGAN moved an amendment to the effect that all persons who have sustained any injury arising out of the internal improvements of the State, shall bring suit against the State in the Franklin Circuit Court.

Mr. BRADLEY offered the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That the bill be re-committed to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a general bill authorizing suits to be brought against the State, as contemplated by the Constitution of this State."

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was rejected.

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Mr. WADSWORTH moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; decided in the negative—yeas, 12; nays, 24.

Mr. BARLOW withdrew his motion to reconsider.

Mr. COLLADAY renewed the motion to reconsider.

Mr. SPENCER moved to lay the motion on the table; decided in the negative—yeas, 12; nays, 24.

The question was then taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 24; nays, 15.

The question was again taken on the passage of the bill, and it was decided in the negative—yeas, 15; nays, 18.

REPORT FROM STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. THOMASSON—Religion—A bill to incorporate Bethel Enslavement, No. 23, 1. O. O. F., at Pembroke, Christian county, Kentucky; passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Evening Session.

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1854.

The bill amending the act incorporating the town of Germantown, in Mason and Bracken counties, on motion of Mr. GOGGIN, was re-committed to the committee.

REPORTS FROM SELECT AND STANDING COMMITTEES—RESUMED.

Mr. HICKMAN—Judiciary—A bill to create the offices of Police Judge and Marshal in the town of Washington, in Mason county; passed.

Same from same—A bill to incorporate the Maysville Water Works Company; passed.

Same from same—A bill for the benefit of Catharine Green, a free woman of color, in Mason county; passed.

Mr. LEWIS—Internal Improvement—A bill to incorporate the Springdale and Tollsboro' Turnpike road Company; passed.

Mr. HICKMAN—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of Joseph Caldwell and others, in Mason county; passed.

Same—select committee—A bill authorizing the County Court of Mason county to levy a tax on negro juries in said county.

Mr. HICKMAN advocated, and Messrs. CLARKE and CRUTTER opposed the bill.

And it passed—yeas, 41; nays, 14.

Mr. FITCH—Education—A bill to incorporate the Mayslick Male and Female Academy; passed.

Mr. D. B. JOHNSON—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to change the county line between the counties of Mason and Bracken; passed.

Mr. HICKMAN—Judiciary—A bill to incorporate St. Mary's Lodge No. 240, of Free and Accepted Masons, in Concord, Lewis county; passed.

Mr. LEWIS—Internal Improvement—A bill to amend the act authorizing the County Court of McCracken to subscribe stock in certain railroads; passed.

Same from same—A bill authorizing the County Court of Ballard to subscribe to the capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company; passed.

Mr. CRAVENS—Judiciary—A bill authorizing the trustees of the town of Blandville to grant coffee-houses licenses.

Mr. KING offered an amendment.

Mr. H. T. WILSON offered an amendment to the amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. K's amendment was then adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. MOREHEAD—Judiciary—A bill creating the offices of Police Judge and Marshal in the town of Lovelockville; passed.

Same from same—A bill extending the limits of the town of Blainville; passed.

Mr. CRAVENS—Judiciary—A bill to incorporate Lovelockville Lodge No. 157, of Free and Accepted Masons; passed.

Mr. W. ALEXANDER—select committee—A bill for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Brandenburg; passed.

Mr. SILVER POOTH—County Courts—A bill authorizing the County Judge of Meade county to sell a certain lot of ground in said county; passed.

Mr. MOREHEAD—Judiciary—A bill incorporating Harrison Lodge No. 123, of Free and Accepted Masons, in Brandenburg; passed.

Mr. CRABBE—A bill to change the lines of certain voting precincts in Meigs county; passed.

Mr. ANDERSON—Claims—A bill for the benefit of Francis B. Brennan.

Messrs. GARBERT and ANDERSON advocated the bill, but it was rejected.

Mr. FITCH—Education—A bill incorporating Montgomery College; passed.

Mr. LEWIS—Internal Improvement—A bill declaring Red River a navigable stream; passed.

Mr. DEXTER—Library—A bill authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish the Circuit and County Court offices of Powell county with the necessary public books; passed.

Mr. MITCHELL—select committee—A bill for the benefit of B. F. Bourne's executors; passed.

Same from same—A bill to change the time of holding the courts of the 10th Judicial District; passed.

Mr. MOREHEAD—Judiciary—A bill to incorporate the town of Stanton; passed.

Same from same—A bill to incorporate Washington Lodge No. 79, of Free Masons; passed.

Mr. WOODSON—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to change the Esell and Powell county lines.

Mr. L. M. WILSON opposed the bill.

Mr. MITCHELL advocated it.

Mr. W. replied.

Mr. MOREHEAD moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion prevailed.

Mr. MOREHEAD—Judiciary—A bill to amend and reduce into one the several acts in relation to the town of West Liberty, with sundry amendments, which were adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. CRAVENS—Judiciary—A bill to incorporate the town of Jackson; passed.

Mr. FAIRBANK—select committee—A bill to change the line in Little Sandy precinct, in Morgan county; passed.

Same from same—A bill to create an additional voting and Justice's District in Breathitt county; passed.

Mr. BATES—Ways and Means—A bill for the benefit of Thomas G. Moreland, of Owen county; passed.

Mr. J. W. GRIFFITH—select committee—A bill to extend the limits of the town of Lagrange; passed.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—County Courts—A bill to change the time of holding the County Courts of Ordian; passed.

Same from same—A bill authorizing the County Court of Oldham to sell the poorhouse and grounds adjacent thereto; passed.

Mr. CLARKE—Judiciary—A bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Cemetery of St. Joseph's Church, in Bardonia; passed.

Mr. A. C. WILSON—select committee—A bill authorizing the election of Trustees and other officers for the town of Bardonia for the year 1854; passed.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1854.

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. Holmes, of the Methodist Church.

MOTIONS TO DISSESS.

The rules were suspended on motion of Mr. GREGORY, and he was permitted to report from a special committee, a bill in relation to the improvements of roads in Boone county; passed.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. M. C. JOHNSON—Committee on Revised Statutes—A bill to prevent the pernicious practice of betting on elections; passed.

Same from same—A bill to provide for the assessment of the revenue and the county levy where county lines have been changed; passed.

Same from same—A bill allowing additional property to widows; passed.

Same from same—A bill to exempt mechanic tools from sale under execution; passed.

Same from same—A bill to amend the

5th section, article 14, chapter 36, Revised Statutes, in relation to slaves under execution; passed.

Same from same—A bill to amend the 4th article of chapter 34 of Revised Statutes, in relation to brokers, with an amendment, which was adopted and bill passed.

Same from same—A bill to amend 99th chapter of Revised Statutes, title "Taverns and Tipping Houses," with an amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. WOODSON also offered an amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. HAYDEN offered several additional sections to the bill by way of amendment to the bill.

After some little discussion, Mr. H. withdrew his amendment, and the bill, as amended on motion of Mr. DUNLAP, was recommitted to committee, with instructions to report on to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Same committee—A bill to prevent the retailing of spirituous liquors, in quantities less than a quart, without license.

After a few remarks from Messrs. M. C. JOHNSON, HAYDEN, CLARKE, HICKMAN, ALLEN, FAIRBANK, CRUTTER and DUNLAP, on motion of the last named gentleman, the bill was recommitted to the committee, with instructions to report on to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House here took up to consider the special order, which was the motion of Mr. T. JOHNS, to reconsider the vote by which the bill in relation to a final settlement with the present Keeper of the Penitentiary, was passed.

Messrs. JOHNS and RODES advocated, and Mr. MOREHEAD opposed the motion to reconsider, and on motion of Mr. M., that motion was laid on the table.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. M. C. JOHNSON—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend chapter 13 of Revised Statutes, title "Taverns and Tipping Houses," passed.

Same from same—A bill to amend the 5th section of chapter 32, Revised Statutes, title "Costs."

Mr. PORTER offered an amendment, which was rejected, and the bill passed.

Same from same—A bill amending the 23rd section, article 4, chapter 32 of Revised Statutes; passed—yeas, 48; nays, 12.

Same from same—A bill to amend section 2, 4th chapter of Revised Statutes, title "Juries and Lunatics," rejected.

Same from same—A bill to regulate the fees of Notaries Public in this Commonwealth.

MEMORAS AND KANSAS TERRITORIES.

The House here took up the resolutions offered by Mr. BATES, on Monday last, relative to the doctrine of non-intervention on the part of the Federal Government in the question of slavery in the territories, and in approval of the bill now pending before the Senate of the United States regarding the territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Mr. MOREHEAD offered the following substitute for the resolutions of Mr. B.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States have now under consideration a bill organizing territorial governments for the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, in which is contained a clause repealing the restriction of slavery which was imposed by the 23rd section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri as a State to the Union; and whereas Kentucky feels a deep and abiding interest in a proposition so inconsistent with the equal rights of all the States—therefore

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That while the people of this State, from their known devotion to the concord and harmony which ought to prevail among States belonging to the same Federal Union, have ever manifested their willingness to acquiesce and abide by what is called the Missouri Compromise, we feel it to be an imperious duty to express our solemn conviction that the restriction of slavery, thereby imposed, was in derogation of the just rights of a part of the States, and if not a violation of the letter of the constitution, in conflict with the genius and spirit of our government.

2. That we hold it a fundamental principle of republican government, and an inherent right inseparably attached to popular sovereignty, that the people alone in all territories, who they form their State constitution, have the exclusive power to decide for themselves whether they shall or shall not have domestic slavery.

3. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, and we deny that any power has been either expressly or by implication delegated to the present Congress to alter the restriction of slavery in the territories of Nebraska, and to solemnly protest against a common government for all the States assuming or maintaining an attitude of hostility to the property of a part of the States.

4. That the existing restriction of slavery North of the parallel of latitude of 36 deg. 30 min. in the territory acquired from France, is altogether inconsistent with the foregoing principles, and in departure from the true theory which ought to prevail in the establishment of the governments in question, as well as all other territorial governments.

5. That the true principles of popular sovereignty and a rightful limitation of federal authority were made the basis of the adjustment measures of 1850, and in a spirit of fraternal kindness we invoke the patriotism of our brethren in the North to co-operate with us in the consistent with these principles, as well as with the just and equal rights of all the States.

SENATE BILL.

A bill in relation to a general turnpike system in Franklin county; passed.

HOUSE BILL.

A House bill incorporating the Pikeville Turnpike Road Company; passed.

COMMON SCHOOL TAX.

The House next resolved itself into the committee of the Whole, (Mr. M. C. JOHNSON in the chair) upon the several bills in relation to the imposition of an additional tax for common school purposes.

The Senate bill proposes to submit to the people the question of levying an additional tax of three cents on every \$100 worth of property.

2. The House bill proposes to levy a tax of two cents absolutely, but its collection is made to depend upon the decision of the people for or against it.

3. The bill offered by Mr. EVE, proposes to levy a three cent tax absolutely, without any provision for the submission of the question to the people.

A lengthy discussion ensued, in which Messrs. SPEAKER, (WILKESBURG), W. ALEXANDER, FAIRBANK, MOREHEAD, SILVERTOOTH, CRUTTER, EVE, FITCH, and GRAY, participated.

Mr. JORDAN moved to strike out two cents in the House bill and insert three.

The bill offered by Mr. EVE was then rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House, when

A recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

FALLS CITY BANK.

On motion of Mr. HANSEN, the bill incorporating the Falls City Bank was next taken up; made special order for to-morrow.

COMMON SCHOOL TAX.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill in relation to an additional school tax.

Mr. EVE offered the bill presented by him in the committee of the Whole, as a substitute for the House bill; rejected.

The House bill was then rejected.

Mr. CRUTTER moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the main question was ordered to be put.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, which being dispensed with,

Mr. CRAVENS moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the third reading of the bill was dispensed with, with the view of having three cents stricken out and two inserted; negative.

The bill then passed—yeas, 64; nays, 16.

HOUSE BILLS AMENDED IN SENATE.

The bills next taken up, which originated in the House, and were amended in the Senate.

A bill for the benefit of the Louisville and Glasgow Turnpike Company; amendment concurred in.

A bill authorizing the Shelby County Court to change election districts and voting places in said county; amendment concurred in.

A bill to create an additional Magistrate's District in Hart county; amendment concurred in.

A bill to enclose the Public Square in the town of Frankfort; amendment concurred in.

SENATE BILLS.

Were next taken up.

A bill to amend the charter of the Georgetown and South Elkhorn Turnpike Road Company; passed.

A bill to amend the charter of the Helena and Mayslick Turnpike Company; passed.

A bill authorizing the Trustees of the town of Hodgkinson to sell a part of West street in said town; passed.

A bill providing for an additional Magistrate's and Constable's district in said county; passed.

A bill making compensation for making out Registration Tables; referred to committee on Claims.

A bill to repeal the law allowing fees to be charged for registering a survey and issuing a patent thereon; passed.

A bill authorizing the Carroll County Court to subscribe stock in the Ghent and Eagle Creek Turnpike Road Company; passed.

A bill

FRANKFORT.

WILLIAM L. CALLENDER, Editor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1854.

Extra copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH, put up in single wrappers, can be had at this office, at the rate of \$2 per hundred. Members of the Legislature wishing to get papers, will please leave their orders on the day before the issue of the number of the paper they wish.

The Digest Ready.—Both volumes of Monroe & Hutton's Digest are now ready, and can be obtained at this office, at \$12 per set of two volumes.

Suppose no habitual reader of the Commonwealth expects a reply from us to the effusion in yesterday's *Yemen*. Our ideas of newspaper discussion don't correspond at all with those of that paper. We therefore always notice it with reluctance, and drop it the moment we think we have said enough to vindicate ourselves from serious misrepresentation. We believe we have said what is necessary for that purpose on this occasion, and for the balance, we let it pass.

We do feel some disposition to defend our friends Messrs. Wansworth and Wansworth, who are wantonly assailed in the attack on us; but we can hardly think they need defense with those who know them or the *Yemen*. Mr. Wansworth, whose abilities and gentlemanly bearing have placed him in the very first rank of Senators, is sneered at as snubbing abolitionism across the Ohio river, for no other reason than that he happens to live upon its banks. And Mr. Wansworth, one of the ablest members of the House, and confessedly one of the most talented men in his region of the State, is spoken of as having a "soft spot in his brain pan." Such flings at such men, like fling at a thrown against the wind, never reach the mark, but return to soil the thrower.

The bill changing the mode of conducting the "Savings Bank," with branches at Burksville and Highland, passed the Senate yesterday. Understanding the Governor's objection, by a vote of 20 yeas to 15 nays—a majority of the whole number of Senators. The other bill vetoed was returned to the House, and will come up in that body to-day.

While Gov. Wright was in our State and neighborhood he paid a visit to the residences of R. W. Scott, Esq., of this county, and R. A. Alexander, Esq., of Woodford, to look at some of the fine farms and fine stock for which Kentucky is so famous. He came back more than delighted, declaring, like the Queen of the South, that the "half had not been told him." He visited Lexington also by invitation, and a public dinner was tendered to him, which he declined. He had however a public reception at the Court house, and made a very happy speech. Afterwards he visited Ashland, the Cemetery, Fair Grounds, &c. From this trip we know he came back highly gratified and full of admiration. At Louisville Tuesday night he had a public reception at the Court House, where he was welcomed to the city by Mayor Speed, and made a short and appropriate reply. On the whole we think Gov. Wright goes home with a very favorable impression of Kentucky, and he has left in Kentucky quite a favorable impression of himself.

The Louisville *Times* has entered upon its third year with an enlarged sheet and new type, giving it ample dimensions and a very neat appearance. The connection of John O. Beardslee, Esq. (son of Judge Beardslee) with Col. TANNER, both as editor and proprietor, is for fully announced, and from the many clever things said of him, we feel assured he brings a valuable accession of talent to the concern. We congratulate Col. TANNER, for years our neighbor, and political opponent in many a discussion, but always our much esteemed personal friend, upon his paper and his prospects. We suppose he never will change his politics, as we often thought he ought, for we never could well understand how he happened to be a Democrat, but he may always be relied upon for his best thing—to defend his party and express his opinions in a courteous way, and without violating the proprieties of editorial or gentlemanly intercourse. We regard him as the most sagacious and efficient as well as most humane Democratic editor of the State.

By the way, Col. TANNER indulges in the following reminiscence, by which it appears that himself and our own senior, both yet in the vigor of life, are already the patriarchs of the Kentucky press:

"Thirty years ago, the senior editor first connected himself with the newspaper press of Kentucky at Lexington. The next autumn he removed to Louisville (then but little more than a village), and became joint proprietor of one of the two semi-weekly papers published here. The leading business men of Louisville are no more. But few of those who then partook of the village. Lures of life are now living, and the village of two thousand inhabitants has grown into a city of sixty or seventy thousand. A new generation occupy the places of their fathers—new people sit in the chairs of old friends. With the exception of Col. Hedges, of the *Frankfort Commonwealth*, every man in Kentucky, then connected with the press, has either gone to his long home, or is engaged in some other business, leaving us the last of the old guard. Although we are yet in the full vigor of life, with the prospect of many years of service in the cause of Democracy—to which we have always been devoted—before us. Being a native Kentuckian, our partialities for her institutions have their foundation in a lifetime of devotion to their prosperity, and although for a time absent from Louisville our early associations, as well as our interests and our choice, cause us to look upon her prosperity as the best assurance of promoting our own."

The trial of W. S. BATE, for the murder of his wife, is now progressing at Lexington, having been removed from Clarke to Fayette by change of venue. The counsel engaged in the case are, for the Commonwealth, S. Noland, Commonwealth's Attorney, Wm. H. Caperton, Wm. S. Downey, and Sly & Beck; for the defense Thomas F. Marshall, John B. Hutton, G. B. Kirkland, and C. C. Rogers.

President Walker, the Fillibuster, has by a decree divided his conquest (very little of which he ever saw) into two Republics, viz: the "Republic of Seneca" and the "Republic of Lower California." To these new Republics he prescribes and assigns definite limits. We should like to see the man who could assign limits to Walker's impudence.

The City Attorneyship—A Card.

It having pleased the General Assembly to make elective the little office of City Attorney, which I have held for more than four years past under the appointment of the City Council, some of my friends wish to know whether I am a candidate for the post at the election to-morrow. Not having much time to talk to them separately, I beg leave to speak to them altogether. I am not a candidate; but wish to avail myself of this occasion to give the public some light upon the duties and emoluments of an office, the mode of appointment to which has been made the subject of a grave application to the Legislature of the State.

In the four years that I have held the office, the income from it has averaged precisely twenty-three dollars and ninety-three cents and three-fourths, per year. In that time, if I count right, I have prosecuted no less than one hundred and sixty-one cases, in about one hundred and thirty of which fines have been imposed, ranging from \$1 up to \$25, \$50 and in one case \$100. The whole amount of fines imposed, exclusive of costs, was \$393. Of this, only the sum of \$281 has been collected. A small portion of the balance may yet be secured. As to another small portion, the parties fined have absconded; but the great bulk of it was remitted by the Governor. My compensation was one-fourth of the fines collected. One fourth of \$281, the amount collected, was \$70 75. In one case, however, and only one, the Governor in remitting a fine, specially excepted my portion. It was the fine of \$100, and I received \$25. This carried my receipts for the whole four years up to \$285 75, and I gave the average above state.

The sum of \$25 75 for prosecuting 161 cases, is not quite 60 cents per case. I think it will be conceded that no professional man ever did so much labor that professed to pay at all, than I did. The office was conferred upon me without my knowledge, and has been conferred from year to year without solicitation. I accepted it as a mark of confidence for which I was grateful, and as a call to a public duty which I was not at liberty to decline. The income never compensated for a tenth of its labor; but somebody must discharge its duties, and why not I? But the application to the Legislature to make the office elective, indicates that somebody else is willing to take it, and I am certainly willing to be relieved. I am, therefore, not a candidate.

W. L. CALLENDER.

March 3, 1854.

The War in Europe.

The *Andes* arrived at New York on the 15th, with Liverpool dates to the 14th February. The war seems actually at hand.

The British government has chartered 13 steamers to take troops to Malta.

The following steamers have been taken by the government: From the General Screw Steamship Company, the *Propontis*, Cape of Good Hope, Golden Plover and Jason; from the Oriental Company, the *Himalaya*, *Manila* and *Ripon*; from the Comar Company, the *Niagara* and *Cambria*; and the *Victoria* from the Australia Company.

It is reported that Lord Raglan [Rayleigh] is to have direct command of the English forces. The Duke of Cambridge, Earl Cardigan, General Evans and Brotherton are to have appointments.

It is confidently announced that a manifesto signed by Count Nesselrode is shortly expected at Vienna, in which the Czar will announce his final intentions.

A camp of 40,000 is being formed on the Sea of Marmora, near Constantinople.

General Geyon has commenced offensive operations in Asia, against the Russians. Kalafat is invested by 60,000 Russian troops. The Czar has given orders to every Port to drive the Turks out of Lesser Wallachia without further delay. It is said that unfavorable weather alone delays the attack of the Russians.

Paris.—The Bourse is very firm.

The report that the Emperor of Austria had declared that he would make common cause with the Western Powers if the Russians crossed the Danube, produced an important rise in funds.

Artificial Strait Across the Isthmus of Darien.—Dr. Blake, a native of Frankfort, but for many years a resident in England, has excited some interest upon a recent visit to Kentucky, by descriptions of a scheme now on foot for cutting an artificial strait from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, through the Isthmus of Darien. The site of the enterprise is about 150 or 200 miles South-east of the present Panama crossing. The proposed channel is to be cut from Calabonia Bay on the Atlantic, to Darien Harbor in the Gulf of San Miguel, on the Pacific, and through a gorge in the mountains, cut by the Calabonia river. The distance is 40 miles; for seven of which the Savana river is to be used, leaving only 33 miles for excavation. The highest land between the bays is only 150 feet above the level of the sea. The strait is to be 30 feet deep at low tide, and 160 feet wide. Estimated cost \$75,000,000. England, France, Prussia and the United States are all said to be giving countenance to the enterprise.

MATRIMONIAL ROMANCE CONTRASTED.—A Buffalo correspondent of the New York *Express* says there is no truth in the report that any "engagement" exists between ex-President Fillmore and Miss Porter, of Niagara, as stated in Washington by the Washington gossipers. The ex-President is leading a very quiet, retired life—and if he is thinking anything of matrimony, nobody knows anything about it.

North British Review.—The February number of this well known and able quarterly is on our table. Its contents comprise nine articles upon the following subjects respectively: The Text of Shakespeare; Exegetical Study at the English Universities—Comyns and Howson on St. Paul; National Music; University Representation; Herodotus; Struggles and Tendencies of German Protestantism; Arago—his Life and Discoveries; Botanical Geography; The War in the East and its Political Contingencies.

Strawberries in February.—A friend who came up on the *Delphi* has politely furnished us with a New Orleans *Delta*, of the 22d February. We note nothing specially new in it unless it be that the editor had just been presented with a basket of strawberries, grown in the open air, luscious and fragrant as if ripened in midsummer. We should like to chronicle such an item of news ourselves.

Gov. Powell's Veto Message upon the bank bill will appear in to-morrow morning's paper.

Rights of Married Women.

REMARKS OF MR. SPEAKER, of Green, in the Senate of Kentucky, January 21, 1854, upon the bill to amend the act, entitled, "An act further to protect the rights of married women."

MR. SPEAKER: I had the honor of introducing the bill now under consideration, and I believe it ought to pass. I am satisfied that if its merits are fairly considered by honorable Senators, it will meet their favorable consideration.

The law now in force, Mr. Speaker, from this bill, protects the land and slaves of a married woman from the debts or liabilities of her husband, whether contracted before or after marriage. And not only this, but it also protects the rent of her lands and the hire of her slaves from his debts, and secures to her separate use. The reason for making this law, as we are all by advocates, was to protect the wife's property from the improvident acts of a dissipated and drunken husband. This is all right, so far as it goes; but, sir, this law is partial in its operation, unequal in its benefits, and unjust in its application to this community. The bill now before the Senate proposes to amend this law by extending its protection to all classes of persons, whether they be land and slaveholders or not, so that its good effects may be felt by all. Is it not right, and just, and proper to do this? If it is not, then the present law ought to be repealed. A due regard for equal rights for men and women, I confess, sir, I have not advanced so far in this age of improvement as to believe that the laws of this Commonwealth are to be made for one particular class of persons; that we are to meet here and legislate exclusively for the benefit of the land and slaveholder, to encourage and foster a distinction in society; that is, war with every principle of equality. In other words, I am not prepared to go with gentlemen, at this or any other time, in building up a aristocracy in this country, and to say, I will not let the wealthy land and slaveholder enjoy the protection and benefits of our laws.

It was once the case, sir, in this country, that property qualification was thought necessary to enable freemen to vote; but that is now changed. A slave or two, and now, in order to enjoy the protection of our laws, we are required to be landholders or slaveholders, and the balance of us, however we may wish, are excluded from such a position on the one side, and on the other, we are driven to the necessity of coming to us openly and fairly, and taking grounds whether they are in favor of this distinction, or whether they are in favor of equal rights to all classes and exclusive privileges to none. The vote upon the present bill will test that matter. If sir, you are in favor of making the law partial, to justice, and equal benefits, are to have any weight with honorable Senators, consistency requires, may demand at their hands one of two things: either to repeal the present law, or pass this bill. Have Senators thought about this matter sufficiently to inform themselves what number or what portion of this community are protected by the present law, and have the right to vote on this bill? I will tell them: there are about two-fifths only that realize its benefits. And who are they? Your land and slaveholder. There are three-fifths yet left, who are cut off and denied the protection of the law, excluded from its benefits, and left to protect themselves; and why? Because they don't own a piece of land or a slave, and therefore are not entitled to merit the attention of our high-toned law makers.

Sir, if I may be allowed to digress a little, you would be amused, as I have no doubt you have been in time past, to hear the aspirants for legislative honors, canvassing before the dear people for their suffrage, declaring their great veneration for equal rights. Hence their peak of eloquence from the stump, informing the dear people what high and exalted privileges were secured to them by the laws of the land, and we live in, the free and happy, and proud Commonwealth of Kentucky, where equal rights are secured to all classes, and exclusive privileges to none; that the poor and the rich are alike secured, in the enjoyment and protection of the laws; that most alone is that which should claim distinction, &c. &c. After hearing this, one would suppose that such these great numbers of equal rights get into the law to making laws, they would carry out this great principle of equality, and the laws enacted would be characterized by this principle; but, sir, what do we find? Why, sir, the landholder and slaveholder monopolized monopolies. Enlarging the powers of the usurer, shaving shops in the shape of banks, that grind the poor man to the dust of 12 per cent, and his high earnings; these, sir, are the chief things that demand and receive our respectful consideration. Is this right or is it not? I leave Senators to decide.

But we are told that the passage of this bill will breed confusion, and would mar the beauty of the present law. Senators have an interest themselves a good deal about the difficulties in distinguishing the personal property of the wife from that of her husband. Some gentlemen have come down among the poor girl's cows and calves, and sheep and pigs, and chickens and ducks, cash, notes, &c. &c., to show what a ridiculous thing it would be for this body of wisdom to attempt to pass such a bill, and grave enquiries are made, what mark shall be placed upon the wife's money or other property, by which it may be known and distinguished by declaring the whole thing too absurd to suggest the enactment of such a law. This, sir, is the logic with which this bill is opposed. I confess, sir, there may be some difficulties in this matter; but none, I think, that could not be easily removed; but, sir, if the difficulties of distinguishing the property be the real objection to the bill now before the Senate, and has satisfied Senators that it should not pass, how will they reconcile the difficulties that exist under the present law, and identify the cash, notes and money taken and arising from the rent of lands and hire of slaves, coming to the wife? By the present law, she is entitled to this rent and hire. It is hers, given into her hands; she can lay it out for what she pleases. She can purchase anything she desires, from a dicker up to a negro; and it is protected from the debts of her husband. And how are these things identified? Oh, but, they say, is the proceeds of land and negro hire, and consequently assumes high dignity, and deserves protection. I leave this intelligent Senate to decide upon the merits of this sort of logic. A few more remarks and I am done.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I respectfully enquire, I appeal to the intelligence of this honorable Senate, to know if it be right and just to protect the land and slaves of a married woman together with the rent and hire, from the control of an improvident, dissipated and drunken husband, why is it that a like protection, for like reasons, should not be extended to all classes? To the humble and unfortunate female as well as to the more fortunate land and slaveholder? How often is it that the poor but virtuous and unassuming female, through oversight, or ignorance, or misplaced confidence, joins her fate and confides her all to a dissipated and drunken husband, who hardly permits the honey moon, to pass before her little all is swallowed up at the grog-shop or gambling table; and in a short time she is turned out to shift her way through the world, a poverty-stricken and wretched outcast? This, sir, is the class that is designed to be protected by the bill under consideration; yet, sir, we are gravely told that we should not deride ourselves by passing such a bill. I hope, sir, this bill may pass, and I am satisfied it will, if its merits are duly considered.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

First Session.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1854.

SENATE.—Mr. Cass defined his position at length on the subject of the Nebraska bill, avowing his intention of voting for it. Senator Cooper opposed the bill as unjust, and calculated to revive the slavery agitation; and said that when he was in the committee of thirteen on the Compromise Measures of 1850, he suggested to Mr. Clay the possibility of these measures conflicting with the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Clay replied: "My dear sir, no, they could not be engaged."

REFERENCE.—Mr. Broadhead avowed his intention of speaking in favor of the bill to-morrow.

HOUSE.—An effort was made to provide an interpreter for Mr. Gallegas, the delegate from New Mexico.

A member suggested that he ought to learn English, and the subject was dropped.

SENATE.—Mr. Pettit introduced a bill granting lands to Indiana and Illinois, for railroad purposes.

Various petitions against the Nebraska bill were received.

A bill granting lands to all States for the Indians and Indians was taken up. The bill amended so as to give 100,000 acres to each, leaving 6,000,000 acres to be divided among each, according to the rates of the population, and the number of square miles. The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Nebraska bill was taken up. Mr. Broadhead spoke in favor thereof.

Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, followed in support of the bill, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the committee of the whole the bill of the State of the Union, the Senate bill granting lands to Wisconsin, for railroad purposes.

Mr. Disney, of Ohio, spoke in support of the constitutional right and policy of making such grants.

After some discussion, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved the bill be laid on the table, which was lost.

The Speaker announced that the time had arrived for the election of Public Printer.

The nominations were made.

Mr. Orr nominated A. O. P. Nicholson, editor of the *Union*.

Mr. Chandler nominated Joseph Gales, editor of the *National Intelligencer*.

Various other nominations were made.

Mr. Nelson received 122 votes, Mr. Gales 48. The remaining 22 votes were scattered.

Mr. Nicholson was declared elected.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Mr. Richard Knott, by note or account, are notified that he is a left Frankfort, and has placed his unsettled business in my hands.

Those who know themselves to be indebted to him, by note or account, are requested to call on me at the "Commonwealth" office and make payment.

G. W. LEWIS.

Frankfort, February 15, 1854.—tf.

We are authorized to announce Richard T. Collins, as a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election.

At the stated meetings of Hiram Lodge, No. 4, of Free and Accepted Masons, are held on the second and fourth Monday evenings in each month.

CAPITAL LODGE, meets every Monday night, at the O.M. Fellows Hall, at 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

PHOENIX LODGE, No. 24, meets every Tuesday night, at their Hall, on St. Clair street, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Transient brothers are invited to attend.

WALKER H. ROSSON, Secretary.

WM. CRAIK, Secretary.

FRESH GROCERIES.

BROWN & SAYRES

ARE now on hand a large supply of FRESH FRUIT, including Apples, Peaches, &c. &c. to make up their stock for the Spring trade. Our goods have been purchased on the best possible terms, and we can assure our customers that they will be offered to them at the lowest possible prices. We solicit an examination of our goods, being satisfied that no objection can be made to their quality.

Our house is on the corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, near the Steamboat Landing.

SUGARS.

20 lbs prime No. 1 Sugar;
10 lbs prime No. 2 Sugar;
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